Num. CXLVI.] THE [May 9, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, May 9, 1789. [Vol. III.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Plantation, situate at the mouth of Jacobs creek, on Youghiogany river, in Westmoreland county: There is erected on the premises a good sawmill, and there is an excellent situation for a boat yard and gristmill on Jacobs creek, which is a never failing stream. There is a large quantity of land clear, part of which is meadow, and much more may be made; there is also a large orchard of fine bearing apples trees.

The undivided half part of two tracts of land adjoining the above, and sundry plantations in Westmoreland and Alleghany counties. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

April 29, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

A Large, commodious and well finished Frame House, situated on the most commanding and desirable spot in the town of Pittsburgh, on Market, between Front and Second street, with a good kitchen, stable, and an extensive and convenient cellar. The house is suited for any business. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it stands. It will be sold low, and the payments made easy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chatiers creek, or William Christy, jun. in Pittsburgh. April 28, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 16th day of next June --horses, cows, sheep, stills, negroes, and houshold furniture. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, and to be sold by,

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

May 1st, 1789.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th instant, living near Pittsburgh, a servant lad named John Murphy, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, full round face, short dark brown hair; had on when he went away, an old blue broadcloth coat, green jacket, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, old shoes, a country linen shirt, and a wool hat. He was seen lurking about Pittsburgh from the 12th to the 16th instant, that evening he is supposed to have stolen a canoe, and proceeded down the Ohio river. Whoever secures said servant in any jail, so that his master may get him again shall receive Two Dollars Reward.

DEVEREUX SMITH.

April 29, 1789.

N. B. Said servant boy walks crooked in his knees, and is much given to lying, &c.

WHEREAS the subscriber bought a tract of land of Thomas Hays, of Bedford county, in the year 1780, and gave the said Thomas Hays a mortgage of the land in security for payment. The said Thomas Hays being paid, and refusing to settle and give up said mortgage, I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said mortgage, as I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN GRAHAM, senior.

A HINT.

LENT by the subscriber to some persons at present not recollected, a broad axe, drawing knives, augers and gimblets: he flatters himself that those who have any of the above articles in their possession, will immediately bring them home, which will much oblige him, as he is in great need of them at this time.

CHRISTIAN MOWREY.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has sundry PLACES to rent to croppers, &c. immediately, on his fine concerns on the south side of the Monongahela, near Pittsburgh; those who may have occasion for places near the river, will please apply in time to the subscriber at his house in Pittsburgh, and know the terms, which shall be moderate.

The subscriber has likewise his Brick Yard to rent, on part of the above land.---- There is some clay raised since last year, with large water ponds, and floors ready made; fire wood and pit-coal may be raised near the works. The rent shall be very moderate, to those that will undertake to carry on the business entirely at their own expence.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 28th day of March, 1789.

JOHN ORMSBY.

The Protest of the Minority of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, against the Resolutions adopted by the House, on Tuesday the 24th of March last, for recommending it to the People of this Commonwealth, to call a Convention for altering the Constitution.

We dissent for the following reasons.

1st. FOR that the constitution of this state has wisely provided for a peaceable and orderly reformation of our government, if it shall be tho't to require it, by a council of censors, who are to be elected once in every seven years, and whose stated time of election and meeting, will be in the next year: and although we admit that in our government as well as in all others, the community hath a right to reform, alter or abolish the government in such manner as a majority of the people shall think right; yet the people themselves are sufficiently able to judge when the necessity of a revolution shall arrive, and we think it highly improper, to say no more, that the servants of the people appointed under the constitution for the purpose of maintaining, supporting, and executing the constitution, who are bound by the solemnity of an oath to maintain the rights of the people, as declared in the constitution, should undertake a measure like the present, which is evidently calculated, as far as the power and influence of this house can extend, to subvert and destroy the constitution.

2. For that every government acquires respect and force from age, and the people are more disposed to obedience, more pleased and more happy, when, added to the authority of laws, their government has acquired the sanction of ancient examples, and the veneration which all men are disposed to pay to the opinions and practice of antiquity, and it is therefore of infinite consequence to form a good constitution in the beginning, and to adhere to it when formed: frequent changes in government naturally destroy that respect which is so essential to its weight and energy. One change leads to another, and frequent changes are too apt to end in the contempt of laws, confusion and anarchy, even where they are effected in the most peaceable manner; but this is not all; the precedent established on this occasion will be introduction of a ruinous fluctuation in the principles of government, its consequences may be feuds and tumults, as few revolutions are brought about without bitter and lasting animosities, contentions and violence; we cannot apprehend that anticipating one single year, or even two years in the attempt to change the form of government is worth endangering the peace of the community, and the risk of bringing all government to irreparable contempt.

3. For that we cannot apprehend the present constitution of this state to be in any wise inconsistent with the new federal constitution; the government of the United States we know to be paramount to our own, and that our laws cannot be suffered to interfere with theirs. But we cannot conceive that our constitution is calculated to clash with that of the United States, any more than those of the other states in the union; and we do not find that the other states have yet deemed it necessary to change their constitutions. Ours, as well as theirs, will be confined perhaps to fewer objects, and our laws will be more subject to controul than heretofore; but the constitution of the United States neither needs or demands the alteration of the state constitutions. The constitution of the individual states and that of the United States may move each in its own sphere without clashing, for any thing we can discover to the contrary. The Judges of Pennsylvania will not be empowered to contradict the laws of the United States, but judges of the separate states will be bound by the laws of the United States, and the judges of the United States will be sufficiently authorised by the express terms of their constitution to prevent the interference of our laws with theirs: for by the sixth article of the federal constitution, "that constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." This reason therefore appears to us to be a mere pretence! the fact is that we are not authorised to judge of the extent of the powers and jurisdiction of the federal government. These are to be determined elsewhere, and nothing that one state alone can do will either extend or abridge them; nor we pretend to frame a government which shall quadrate with theirs. They will be bounded by no limits that we can prescribe, but will exercise their powers in their own way, and in whatsoever extent may appear necessary to them, nothing less than the combined authority of all the states can set bounds to the powers of the federal government, and if a convention of this state were to attempt it they might be found to judge very differently from the opinion of the United States. Besides it is by no means improbably that the federal government may yet receive very material amendments and that speedily, so that if alterations were at all proper to be made in our government, in order to comply with the federal constitution, it would even in that case, be our duty to wait the meeting of the new congress, and the result of the applications from different states for amendments.

4. For that we apprehend one part of the preamble to the second resolution, and that part which will probably excite the most attention, which declares, the burthen and expences of the present form of government are with difficulty borne," is unfounded in fact. By the statement of the Comptroller General, the expence of government, including incidental expences, are estimated at twenty eight thousands pounds per annum; and this in future will be considerably lessened; the expences of government in Virginia are annually upwards of forty thousand pounds, and in that of Massachusetts Bay, upwards of thirty thousand pounds, in each of them considerably greater than that of Pennsylvania, and the true way of judging whether or not the present form of government is unfriendly to economy, is by comparing it with that of other states, of the same, or nearly the same extent, and number of the inhabitants; nor can we conceive that creating another branch of the Legislature (which is the avowed object of those who wish for an alteration in the Constitution) by which two sets of men are to be maintained in the Legislature instead of one, can lessen the expences of government. The defect in the former system of continental government, consisted in the want of power in the United States, and not merely in the form of government. The states under the old confederation, had denied to Congress the power to fulfil its engagements either with foreigners or its own citizens; of collecting money or regulating trade in short it was destitute of authority; and if that authority which was, deficient in

itſelf; had been divided into two or three branches or into two or three and twenty, it never could have mended the matter. A body without ſtrength would be weak with an hundred hands. If the expences of government are too great, it is in the power of the Legiſlature to leſſen them; and there is no neceſſity for calling a Convention for this purpoſe; nor can we conceive it a ſufficient reaſon for tearing the government in pieces, and riſking more important evils.

5th. For that we are firmly perſuaded, the government and conſtitution of Pennſylvania has diſcovered as few faults upon trial as any on the continent. A number of people have watched from the beginning, for every opportunity to decry it, and every miſchief which they could poſſible diſcover or occaſion, has been two often aſcribed to the ſyſtem. Under the preſent conſtitution, Pennſylvania has preſerved her credit, and paid the intereſt of her debts, with more punctuality, and to a greater amount, then any other ſtate in the union, and has ſince the peace been able to ſink a very conſiderable part of the aggregate debt accumulated by her in the courſe of the late war; beſides all this Pennſylvania is one of the foremoſt ſtates complying with the demands of the United States; ſhe has paid her quotas of the requiſitions of Congreſs fully to the year 1786, and hath advanced to the United States to the value of ſeveral millions of dollars in ſpecie during the late war. A defect has undoubtedly exiſted in the federal plan of union; the conſtitutions of the ſtates have been much leſs defective; ours we believe to be one of the beſt; it may have defects, and thoſe defects may be remedied in a conſtitutional way; but if we begin to tear up foundations, we are perſuaded a much more dangerous ſyſtem will be eſtabliſhed in its ſtead.

James Alliſon,	Thomas Lennedy,
John Ludwick,	James M'Lene,
James Johnſton,	Jonathan Hoge,
Jacob Miley,	David Mitchell,
Theophilus Philips,	William Todd,
John Piper,	James Marſhall,
Adam Orth,	Thomas Beale,
James Barr,	John Gilchriſt.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 30.

HOUSE of COMMONS,

Monday, January 26, 1789.

THE order of the day being read, for a general committee on the ſtate of the nation.

The chancellor of the exchequer gave notice of his intention to move, that the houſe do communicate to his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, a copy of the reſolutions reſpecting the regency, requeſting an anſwer from him, whether he will accept the government on the terms ſpecified, or not.

As there were many gentlemen who did not expect any motion of this ſort to day, he would defer it till to morrow.

Mr. Grey obſerved, that the right honorable gentleman ſeemed to have no fixed ſentiments, no determined plan; one day he came forward with one propoſition, another day with another conſiderably different from it. After the two houſes had gone ſo far as to eſtabliſh their right to make ſuch reſolutions as they had paſſed for ſettling the regency, why, in this ſtage of the buſineſs ſhould they think of addreſſing the prince of Wales with a communication of their ſentiments? He then charged the miniſter with having unneceſſarily delayed the ſettlement of this matter, for the ſpace of near three months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that he had been at all acceſſary to any delay, or that he had deviated in the leaſt from the principles of the plan he had firſt ſuggeſted. He appealed to the judgement and the recollection of the houſe for the truth of this aſſertion.

Mr. Grey replied to the miniſter without retracting what he had affirmed.

Mr. Juliffe objected to the propoſal for any communication from the houſe to the prince of Wales, in this ſtage of the reſolutions paſſed by them. He alſo adverted to the great impolicy of reſtricting his royal highneſs.

Mr. Burke rallied the miniſter on his imperiouſneſs and obſtinacy.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey vindicated the right honorable gentleman from the cenſures of Mr. Burke, and entered into a panegyric on his characters and meaſures

Mr. Sheridan wiſhed the right honorable gentleman to inform him, whether, in the intended communication to the prince of Wales, it was to be mentioned that the reſtrictions were only meant as a tempory arrangement, not as a permanent ſyſtem. He alſo requeſted to be informed whether the prince was to be a member of the propoſed commiſſion for giving the royal aſſent to the regency bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, in reply, that he merely intended to move for laying the reſolutions before his royal highneſs; and, with reſpect to the latter interrogatory, he was not prepared to anſwer it.

The committee on the ſtate of the nation was then deferred till Wedneſday next; and at half paſt five o'clock the houſe adjourned.

HOUSE of LORDS,

Wedneſday, January 28, 1789.

A conference being deſired by the commons, the lords agreed to it as a matter of courſe; and the ſame committee that held the laſt conferrence on the part of their lordſhips, were appointed to maintain the preſent one.

At the concluſion of the conference, the lord preſident of the council, on the return of the committee from the painted chamber, produced the two reſolutions paſſed yeſterday by the commons, relative to an addreſs to the prince of Wales, as well as one to the queen.

The reſolutions were immediately read by the clerk.

The lord preſident then roſe, and moved that a committee of the lords ſpiritual and temporal do wait on his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, with a copy of the reſolutions lately paſſed for ſupplying the deficiency in the executive branch of government, by which his royal highneſs is veſted with the regency under ſuch reſtrictions as the circumſtances of the caſe ſeem at preſent to require.

The duke of Northumberland ſuggeſted the propriety of informing the prince, in the propoſed addreſs, that the reſtrictions were only meant to be temporary; with this view, he begged leave to move as an amendment to the learned lord's motion, that the following words be added; viz. " and that this committee do inform the prince, that theſe reſtrictions are founded on a ſuppoſition that his majeſty's illneſs is only temporary, and may be of no long duration."

Lord Stormont ſupported this amendment; as did alſo the earl of Carliſle.

The queſtion being put on the amendment, it was rejected without a diviſion.

The duke of Richmond ſpoke in favor of the original motion, as he conceived ſuch a communication to be regular and parliamentary.

The lords Sidrey and Hawkeſbury ſaid a few words on the ſame ſide of the queſtion.

Lord Portcheſter did not ſee the neceſſity of the propoſed communication in this ſtage of the buſineſs.

Lord Kinnaird oppoſed the motion.

Lord Hay, (earl of Kinnoul) was not pleaſed with the idea of addreſſing the prince of Wales at preſent.

Several other peers ſpoke in the debate.

The lord preſident's motion was then agreed to without a diviſion.

His lordſhip afterwards moved, that a committee of the lords do attend her majeſty, and communicate to her the reſolution for granting to her the care of the king's perſon, and the nomination of the officers of the houſhold.

This motion was alſo aſſented to; after which their lordſhips adjourned till to morrow.

Houſe of Lords, January 31.

Earl Cambden reported the anſwer of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales to the addreſs of the two houſes yeſterday, praying him to undertake the regency under certain reſtrictions.

When the ſpeech was finiſhed, a murmur of applauſe ran through the houſe.

Earl Waldegrave next reported her majeſty's anſwer:

The anſwers being read by the clerk, were, upon the motion of lord Walſingham, ordered to be printed.

The houſe then went into a committee upon the ſtate of the nation, lord Walſingham in the chair:

Earl Camden roſe, and after paying the honors due to the prince of Wales and the Queen, for their moſt gracious anſwers, he opened the buſineſs of putting the intention of parliament into execution. The reſult of his arguments were to prove the neceſſity of a bill, to be ſigned by commiſſion, to inveſt the prince with the regency, and the queen with the truſt of the king's perſon and eſtate.

Lord Portcheſter, in a very able ſpeech, anſwered the noble earl. His lordſhip contended that the prince himſelf, now, that he had acceded to the reſtrictions, ought to be called immediately to the executive branch of the government. He quoted the 16th of Edward II. and 23d of Henry VIII. in ſupport of his opinion; and he was likewiſe very diffuſe and pointed upon the precedent of the 1ſt Edward VI. when the duke of Glouceſter was appointed regent.

A very long debate enſued. The commiſſion which was formed to appoint commiſſioners for the purpoſe of opening the ſeſſion of parliament, and paſſing the regency bill, was read. At the head of it ſtood the names of the prince of Wales, the dukes of York, Glouceſter and Cumberland, together with the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord Chancellor, and all the great officers in the houſe of peers.

The duke of York roſe, and declared that he never had received the leaſt intimation that his name was inſerted in that inſtrument. He muſt beg to decline accepting of a truſt which he could not but conſider as highly dangerous to the conſtitution, and repugnant to the intereſts of the people. He conſidered the whole proceeding to be unconſtitutional; and he would, on no conſideration, have his name handed down to poſterity, as giving his conſent to a meaſure which he conſidered as diſhonorable to his ſovereign and family, and highly injurious to the liberty of the ſubject. He could anſwer for his royal brother and the duke of Glouceſter, that they were of the ſame opinion, and therefore he inſiſted that his name, and thoſe of his noble relatives might not be inſerted. His royal highneſs ſpoke with great perſpicuity and effect.

The duke of Cumberland roſe, and inſiſted upon his name being likewiſe withdrawn.

A long and very intereſting debate took place, in which earl Camden, lord Stormont, earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Derby, and other Lords, ſpoke.

Lord Radnor at laſt moved, that the names of the Prince, and the three royal Dukes, might be omitted ſtating upon the record, that it was at their own requeſt. After much altercation, this motion was put and carried.

The commiſſion was then read through, and this extraordinary propoſition is at the concluſion, after the uſual words inſerted in all Parliamentary commiſſions, " by his majeſty's command," inſtead of the uſual words " ſigned with his own hand," are inſerted " by order of the two houſes of Parliament"

This gave riſe to a further debate; which however, at laſt ſubſided, and the commiſſion, which is to take place on Tueſday next, with the Archbiſhop and the Lord Chancellor at the head of it, paſſed the committee. Lord Walſingham left the chair, and reported progreſs. At 8 o'clock, the houſe adjourned to Monday.

Thus this great and important national buſineſs at laſt drawing to a concluſion.

The Prince of Wales is expected to appear in the houſe on Wedneſday or Thurſday ſennight.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons having guns repaired by the ſubſcriber, and now in his poſſeſſion, to come and redem them within three weeks from this date, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the expence of repairing; and all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to make payment. Produce will be received in payment till the firſt of June next. HUGH RIPPY.

Pittſburgh, May 8.

Pittſburgh, May 9,

Mr. Scull,

The following are the yeas and nay on the queſtion in the houſe of aſſembly, the 24th of March laſt, for calling a convention to alter the conſtitution of this ſtate, which you will pleaſe inſert in your Gazette.

YEAS	YEAS
George Clymer,	Henry Dering,
Thomas Fitzſimons,	Thomas Clingan,
Jacob Hiltzheimer,	Thomas Lilley,
Lawrence Sickle,	Michael Schmyſer,
William Lewis,	Henry Tyſon,
William M'Pherſon,	Joſeph Sands
John Salter,	Daniel Brodhead,
George Logan,	Peter Trexler jun.
William Robinſon, jun.	Conrad Ihrie, jun.
Gerardus Wynkoop,	Stephen Balliott,
John Chapman,	Jacob Gaylor,
Valentine Opp,	John White,
Samuel Foulk,	John Irwin,
Richard Thomas,	Alexander Wright,
James Moore,	Robert Lollar,
Mark Wilcox,	Jacob Rife,
John M'Dowell,	Peter Richards,
Caleb James,	Jonathan Roberts,
Richard Downing, jun.	John Colvin.
Alexander Lowrey	Obadiah Gore. 41
James Cunningham,	

NAYS	NAYS
David Mitchell,	James Marshall,
Thomas Kennedy,	James Allison,
Thomas Beale,	John Gilchriſt,
Jonathan Hoge,	Theophilus Philips,
John Ludwig,	James M'Lene,
John Piper,	James Johnſon,
Samuel Maclay,	Jacob Miley,
James Barr,	Adam Orth. 17.
William Todd,	

The elegant verſes of the poet Horace, in the 28th ode of his firſt book, on the death of the great Roman geographer and aſtronomer, Archytas, may be well applied to the geographer of the United States, lately deceaſed, who had alſo conſiderable aſtronomical knowledge.

Te, maris & terræ, numeroque carentis arenæ
Menſorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui, prope littus parva Matinum,
Munera, nec quidquam tibi prodeſt,
Æthera tentaſſe domos, animoque rotundum,
Percurriſſe polum, morituro.

Thee meaſurer of the ſea and land,
And the unnumber'd ſand,
How doth a little earth contain
Near the Ohio ſtrand!
And for thyſelf, in vain,
Did'ſt thou enhance the ſpheres on high
By ſcience of aſtronomy,
Since thine, it was to die.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in the country, dated the 22d April.

"My dear Nephew,

"I know you are anxious to hear the particulars of our late proceſſion on the arrival of the Preſident General. Being myſelf one of the Dramatis Perſonæ I ſhall give you a ſhort detail of it, as well as my memory will ſerve.

"On the 19th inſtant, his excellency Thomas Mifflin, eſquire, preſident of the ſtate, the honorable Richard Peters, eſquire, ſpeaker of our legiſlature, and the old city troop of horſe, commanded by captain Miles, proceeded as far as the line between this ſtate and that of Delaware, under the pleaſing expectation of meeting our beloved WASHINGTON, Preſident General of the United States; we were, however, diſappointed, as he did not arrive at the line till early the next morning, when we were joined by another troop from the city, commanded by captain Bingham. After paying him the tribute of military honor due to his rank and exalted character, by proper ſalutes and otherwiſe, we eſcorted him into Cheſter, where we breakfaſted, and reſted perhaps a couple of hours.

"This great and worthy man finding he could not poſſibly elude the parade which neceſſarily muſt attend manifeſtations of joy and affection, when diſplayed by a grateful people to their patriot benefactor, ordered his carriages into the rear of the whole line, and mounted an elegant horſe, accompanied by the venerable patriot Charles Thomſon, eſquire, and his former aid de camp, the celebrated colonel Humphries; both of whom were alſo on horſeback.

"On our way to the city, we were joined by detachments from the Cheſter and Philadelphia troops of horſe, commanded by captains M'Dowell and Thompſon, and alſo by a number of reſpectable citizens, at whoſe head was the worthy citizen and ſoldier, his excellency Arthur St. Clair, eſquire, governor of the weſtern territory. Thus we proceeded to Mr. Gray's bridge on Schuylkill; obſerving the ſtricteſt order & regularity during the march. But here, my nephew, ſuch a ſcene preſented itſelf, that even the pencil of a Raphael could not delineate.

The bridge was highly decorated with laurel and evergreens, by Mr. Gray himſelf, the ingenious Mr Peale, and others, and in ſuch a ſtile as to diſplay uncommon taſte in theſe gentlemen. At each end there were erected magnificent arches, compoſed of laurel, emblematical of the ancient triumphal arches uſed by the Romans, and on each ſide of the bridge a laurel ſhrubbery, which ſeemed to challenge even nature herſelf for ſimplicity, eaſe and elegance. And as our beloved WASHINGTON paſſed the bridge, a lad, beautifully ornamented with ſprigs of laurel, aſſiſted by certain machinery, let drop, above the hero's head, unperceived by him, a civic crown of laurel. There was alſo a very elegant diſplay of variegated flags on each ſide the bridge, as well as other places, which alternately caught the eye, and filled the ſpectator's ſoul with admiration and delight.

"But who can deſcribe the heartfelt gratulations of more than twenty thouſand free citizens, who lined every fence, field and avenue between the bridge and the city. The aged ſire, the venerable matron, the blooming virgin, and the ruddy youth, were all emulous in their plaudits; nay, the liſping infant did not withhold its innocent ſmile of praiſe and approbation.

"In ſhort, all claſſes and deſcriptions of citizens diſcovered (and they felt what they diſcovered) the moſt undiſguiſed attachment and unbounded zeal for their dear chief, and I may add, under God, the Saviour of their country. Not all the pomp of majeſty, not even Imperial dignity itſelf, ſurrounded with its uſual ſplendor and magnificence, could equal this intereſting ſcene.

"On approaching near the city, our illuſtrious chief was highly gratified with a further military diſplay of infantry, commanded by captain James Rees, and artillery, commanded by capt. Jeremiah Fiſher, two active and able officers; and here I muſt not omit to give due praiſe to that worthy veteran major Fullerton, for his zeal, activity, and good conduct on this occaſion.

"Theſe corps joined in the proceſſion, and thouſands of freemen, whoſe hearts burned with patriotic fire, alſo fell into the ranks almoſt every ſquare we marched, until the column ſpread beyond credibility itſelf; and having conducted the man of our hearts to the city tavern, he was introduced to a very grand and plentiful banquet, which was prepared for him by the citizens. The pleaſures and feſtivity of the day being over, they were ſucceeded by a handſome diſplay of fire works in the evening. Thus I have given you a faint idea of this glorious proceſſion, and of the univerſal joy which inſpired every heart upon this intereſting this important occaſion

"I am, dear nephew, &c."

THE partnerſhip of John Irwin, William Chriſty, junior, and William Irwin, being diſſolved the 7th inſtant, by mutual conſent: Notice is hereby given to all thoſe who are indebted to or have any claims againſt ſaid company, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately.

JOHN IRWIN,
WILLIAM CHRISTY, jun.
WILLIAM IRWIN.

They will for the future conduct their buſineſs under the Firm of

IRWINS & CHRISTY, jun.

And moſt reſpectfully inform their friends and cuſtomers in general, that they have received in the laſt veſſels arrived at Philadelphia from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and are now opening at their Store, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittſburgh, a neat and compleat aſſortment of Merchandize, ſuitable for the enſuing ſeaſon, conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens Ware, Stationary, &c.

OLIVE, green, parſons grey, blue, ſcarlet, mixed, bottle green broadcloths
Twilled blue and green kerſeys
Scarf and white Iriſh flannels
Pink, green, blue, ſtriped and brown camblets
Pink, green, blue, brown & white calimancoes
Pink, green, blue, olive, black & white ſhalloons
Pink, crimſon, blue and green moreens
Green, blue, brown and drab antaloons
Purple & pink durants
Green, blue, and drab joans ſpinning
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens, of all widths & prizes, with and without borders
India jeans, jeanets, and pillow fuſtians, of different qualities
Purple, blue, olive and black velvet
Orange & green feather'd ditto
Spotted & red ground do
Olive & black ſattinet
A variety of green, ſtriped, ſprig'd and plain ſilks for veſts
Sattinet, ſtockenet, royal ribb. queens, kings & Pruſſia cord
Serge, denims and rattinets
Sattin & cotton ribband of the moſt faſhionable colours
3-4. 7-8, and yard wide Iriſh linens, bleached & unbleached
Brown Holland
Ruſſia ſheeting, ticken & ticklenburgs
Osnabrigs and bed bunts
Bandanoe, Barcelona black and figured ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn & kenting do.
Elegant ſhawls
Pink taffity
Sattins, pelongs and perſians
Book, jaconet, & plain muſlin
Plain and ſtriped lawns & kentings
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons & handkerchiefs
Mens and womens ſilk, cotton, thread and worſted hoſe of all kinds
Black, white, and thread lace
Mottled, blue, & green coverlids
An aſſortment of ſilk and hair twiſt of different colours
Fine Scotch and nuns thread
Taylors coloured ditto
Bobbins and tapes
Tully & lettered garters
Quality binding
Apron & common check
Mens fine & coarſe hats
Ladies chip hats, covered and uncovered
Mens & womens gloves and mitts
An aſſortment of ladies ſhoes
Oſtrich feathers and artificial flowers
Double gilt coat and waiſtcoat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal ditto
Black bone do.
Writing paper, Dutch quills, wafers, and ſealing wax
Bibles with pſalms
Watts' Pſalms & Hymns
Schoolmaſters aſſiſtant
American, Waſhington & Dilworth's ſpelling books
Primmers of every denomination
The renowned hiſtory of Sandiford & Merton
Dreſſing and looking glaſſes
Hair pins of the neweſt faſhion
Toupee combs
Ivory and ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Weavers bruſhes
Sweeping & ſhoe do.
Black ball, heel ball, and lampblack
Playing cards
Cotton, wool & tow do.
Cotton in bags
Tumblers, goblets and wine glaſſes
Carpenters and ſhoemakers hammers & tools aſſorted
Caſtings
Table and tea ſpoons
Knives and forks
Pen and pocket do.
Copper ſeals
Womens and Taylors ſciſſars and ſhears
Thimbles
Razors and whet ſtones
Silver, plated, pinchbeck and braſs ſhoe & knee buckles
Silver ſtock buckles
Braſs, copper and plain ſleeve buttons
Gimblets of all ſizes
Steel plate and common hand ſaws
Smoothing & wheel irons
Candleſticks & ſnuffers
Aſſorted watch chains, ſeals & gilt keys
Hooks and eyes
Pipes and tobacco
White chapl needles
Needles and pins
Spectacles
Fry in pans
Scythes and ſickles
Slates
Saddles and bridles
Plated & common bridle bitts, ſtirrup irons
Sirc'ingle and girth web
A large aſſortment of H. and HL. hinges
Padlocks
A complete aſſortment of files
Shell bit & ſcrew augers
Awls, awl blades & tacks
Braſs cocks, with and without keys
Steel, braſs & iron Jews harps
Rappee and Scotch ſnuff
Tin ware
An elegant aſſortment of queens ware
Tea ſervers
Iron and braſs wire
German, Crowley and bliſter ſteel
Nail rods and bar iron
Shingle & clabboard nails
Remarkable ſtrong gun powder by the quarter caſk
Shot, bar lead & flints
Allum and fine Liverpool ſalt
Fiſh hooks and lines
Beſt cords and cables
Upper and ſoal leather
Boot legs, vamps & ben ſoals
Waggoners whips, with crackers compleat

GROCERIES.

Freſh hyſon, breakfaſt, green and bohea tea
Coffee and chocolate
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugar
Nutmegs and cinnamon
Pepper, alſpice, ginger, madder, redwood, hard ſoap and candles
Georgia indigo, rice, muſtard, chalk, glue, copperas, allum, roſin
Mackarel
A quantity of paint
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malagan & Liſbon wine
Spirits and coniac brandy
Old Holland gin in caſes

MEDICINES.

Doctor Anderſon's famous Scotch pills
Dr. Stoughton's bitters
Cream Tartar
Sweet oil in flaſks
Liquoriſh ball
White vitriol
Lip ſalve
Quickſilver ointment
Glauber ſalts
Spirits turpentine
Gum aloe hep
Old Robert Turlingtons original balſam of life, &c. &c.

The have alſo for ſale a quantity of good old whiſkey, bacon and flour.

They will ſell any of the above articles on the moſt liberal terms, as uſual, for caſh, ginſeng bees wax, peltry, &c. They flatter themſelves they will merit the countenance of the public, by paying the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and keeping a well aſſorted ſtore. Pittſburgh, April 8, 1789.

LENT, by the ſubſcriber, to ſome perſons he does not now recollect, the firſt, third, and fifth volumes of Sterne's works, Julia de Roubigne, fourth volume of Charles Gradiſon, Euclids Elements, Haway's Menſuration, and Gibſon's Surveying; the firſt four he is uncertain whether his name is written in them, but have been much uſed; the reſt have, and are very little ſoiled. As he ſhall leave this place in a ſhort time, will take it as a particular favor if thoſe who have any of the above books will take the trouble of leaving them at Mr. Scull's printing office, any time in the courſe of the enſuing week.

GEORGE COCHRAN.

Pittſburgh, May 8.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Philadelphia.

A FEMALE Child, to appearance between four and five years of age, who had been taken by a party of Shawanese last spring, and by them sold to a man of the Wyandot nation, was delivered up at the late treaty at Fort Harmar. She has no particular marks by which she can be distinguished, but is very fleshy, of a large growth, a very fine complexion, long white hair, and very beautiful black eyes. She is now in the New England settlement at Muskingum, and will be delivered to her parents or relations upon an application to General Harmar or Winthrop Sargent, Esquire, the Secretary of the Western Territory. It is said that the child was taken either upon Holsten or Clench river, and that her mother was taken at the same time, and is now a prisoner with the Cherokees that live amongst the Shawanese This circumstance may lead to a discovery of the relations. February 9, 1789.

[The Printers in Kentucky are requested to insert the above in their newspaper.]

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the BOOT and SHOE Making Business, a lad from about 13 to 15 years of age. Apply to

THOMAS GREER.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1789.

THOSE who may be disposed to avail themselves of an opportunity of instructing their children, or those under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Instructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Washington, on the first of March next.

February 1st, 1789.

ALL persons who stand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive all debts due to the said William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1789.

RANAWAY on the 11th instant, a Negro Man about 40 years of age has lost two of his fore teeth speaks midling good English, had on when he went away a pair of striped linen trowsers, a new coarse linen shirt, an old brown coat, an old felt hat, and a pair of tanned mokasins. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him home, or secures him so that his owner may get him again, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges.

JOHN PERRY.

Braddock's Field, March 23, 1789.

LOST by the subscriber on the 31th of March a discharge given him by Brigadier General Harmar, as a corporal in the first United States, regiment. Whoever has found said discharge, will much oblige the subscriber by leaving it with the Printer. ELISHA OSBORN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a stout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length Whoever has taken up said Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, shall receive the above reward by applying at the store of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittsburgh. January 8, 1789.

The FAMOUS HORSE,

TRAVELLER,

WILL cover Mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Alleghany county, Pitt township, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, on the new state road, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, [the oats to be delivered at the bringing of the mare] or Ten Shillings the single leap. Produce will be taken in payment, viz. wheat at 4s. rye at 3s. corn at 2s. and oats at 1s. 6d. per bushel, and good 700 linen at 2s. 6d. per yard. The payment to be made the first day of October next, at the house of the subscriber. The season will begin the first day of April, and end the last of June.

It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full, half, or quarter blooded, but his figure and breed are much esteemeed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts which are allowed to be equal to himself.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

March 6, 1789.

Reading, January 5, 1789.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, sheriff of the county of Berks, a certain Hartman Leithiser, about 5 feet 4 inches igh, a swarthy complexion, black curly hair, had on when he went away a short blue coat, with white buttons, a round hat, and a pair of new boots. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and delivers him to any goaler, shall receive Two Half Joes, and if delivered in the goal of the county of Berks, shall receive Four Half Joes reward, paid by,

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, on the 15th of December last, a servant lad, named JOHN BUTLER, about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, full round face, short curly black hair, he has lost the first joint of his right thumb; his cloathing not particularly known. Whoever secures said servant in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges.

WILLIAM or THOMAS KELSO.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

The Famous HORSE

LIBERTY,

WILL cover Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, at the moderate price of seventeen shillings and six-pence the season, which will be received in country produce, and one bushel of oats, each mare. For ensuring a colt one guinea. The produce must be delivered by the first of of August.

Liberty, is a bright sorrel, 15 hands high, rising ten years old, has a good carriage, and well gaited. It is unnecessary to mention his pedigree, but the subscriber assures the public, it is equal to any in this country.

JOHN BLACKBURN.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1789.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Trustees of Pittsburgh Academy, have engaged George Welch to act as teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his instructions, at Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of April, instant. Those who may with to have their children instructed in the Learned Languages, English, and the Mathematicks are invited to improve the present opportunity,

R. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.

April 2, 1789.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 11, 1789.

UPON consideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Westmoreland county, containing complaints of oppressive conduct in the prothonotary of said county,

Resolved, That previous to councils going into an investigation of the complaints against the said prothonotary, the complainants be directed to furnish to the board in writing, the particular charges alluded to in their petition, and the evidence they have to adduce in support thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,
For Charles Biddle, sec'y.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* FIVE TISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; Those exceeding